

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Sanitary Condition
OF THE
Hartismere
Rural District

FOR THE

Year ending DECEMBER 31st, 1913.



EYE :

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TO THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HARTISMERE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report of the Sanitary state of your district for the year 1913; and in doing so, it is not my intention to report at any length on certain subjects which are fully dealt with in my previous annual reports, the circumstances of which are unchanged, and concerning which no recommendations for immediate or future action are suggested.

POOR LAW RELIEF.—There are no available statistics of the amount of Poor Law Relief in your district,

inasmuch as the district administered by the Hartismere Board of Guardians includes also the Hoxne Rural and the Eye Urban Districts. There is no Hospital in or near the district, nor any organised form of gratuitous medical relief other than the Poor Law.

CENSUS, 1911.—The population of your district at the Census of 1911 was 11,486, and the number of inhabited houses was 2,742. This compares with a population in 1901 of 11,509, and number of inhabited houses 2,739. The average number of persons to each house is 4.2, the same as at the previous Census. These figures show that the rapid decline in the number of inhabitants of the district which has gone on for many years is checked and that the population is now practically stationary. The area of the district is 49,199 acres.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply of the district is still in many instances not all that is desirable, but shows steady improvement. Care is taken in all new houses to obtain a wholesome and sufficient supply, but in the case of old houses practically no action can be taken, as in most cases it is impracticable to provide a supply within the cost prescribed by the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878. Five new public wells have been provided during the year, two in the parish of Mendlesham, and one in each of the parishes of Gislingham, Rishangles and Thwaite. There are now 38 public wells provided and maintained by the District Council.

During the year I made analyses of 19 specimens of drinking water, of which 11 are of satisfactory quality, 2 may be characterised as of doubtful quality, while 6 were unfit for drinking and domestic uses. With regard to the

two latter classes, the necessary steps have been taken to remedy the faults complained of.

Six wells and pumps have been cleansed and repaired, which serve as a water supply for 26 houses, and a covered underground tank for storage of rain water has been provided for one house.

The public supplies of water in the district have been kept under supervision; 11 wells and pumps having been cleansed or repaired during the year, and one pond used as a public supply has been cleansed.

Certificates under the Public Health (Water) Act 1878, have been granted for 4 new houses.

NUISANCE REMOVAL AND SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION.
 —Nuisances are dealt with by the constant and systematic inspection of the district by the Sanitary Inspector. Many are removed at his request, verbally; in others, after report to your Council, a formal notice is served, and this rarely fails to produce a remedy, and only in one or two cases each year are legal proceedings found to be necessary. In the more difficult cases in which the remedy is not obvious, or in which the owner or occupier disputes the necessity of complying with the Inspector's requirements, inspection is also made by the Medical Officer of Health, and in this way both Officers keep themselves constantly informed of the sanitary state of the district. Many of the nuisances reported and remedied are found to recur; in fact it appears that some occupiers never take any steps for the removal of refuse, or for the emptying of middens, or for unstopping blocked drains, until they are reminded of the omission by your Sanitary Officers. The extent and character of the

work done during the year is thus summarised in the Sanitary Inspector's report :—

- 153 Statutory and
- 136 Verbal Notices have been given for sanitary improvements.
 - 5 New Water Closets provided.
 - 2 New Privies built.
 - 6 Removed from objectionable situations.
- 59 Repaired and cleansed.
- 14 Converted into Pail Closets.
- 11 New Pail Closets built.
 - 2 New Pails provided for Old Closets.
- 11 Houses provided with new drainage.
- 30 House Drains repaired and trapped.
- 25 Gutters and Cesspools filled up.
 - 1 Urinal provided.
- 11 Dead Wells emptied and cleansed.
 - 9 Foul Ditches cleansed.
- 12 Accumulations of manure removed.
 - 2 Dead Wells made.
 - 2 „ „ repaired.
 - 4 Premises cleansed.
- 15 Cases of overcrowding abated.
 - 2 Cases of swine improperly kept removed.
 - 2 Cases of geese and ducks improperly kept removed.
- 17 Houses fumigated and cleansed after Infectious Diseases.
 - 3 Manure bins made.
 - 5 „ „ cleansed.
 - 1 Slaughter-house floor repaired.
 - 1 Dangerous shed removed.

The sewage tanks at Mendlesham and Palgrave have been cleansed periodically, and the ditches leading from them kept in order, and the public drains in Palgrave have been repaired.

The sewage works in Palgrave, belonging to the Diss Urban Council, have been periodically inspected.

BYE-LAWS.—There are no bye-laws as to houses let in lodgings, offensive trades, &c., and there does not

appear to be any immediate necessity for such bye-laws. There are but few houses let in lodgings, and the offensive trades of the district are :—

1. A horse-slaughterer, whose business is carried on at a distance from any dwelling or high road, and is not productive of any nuisance.

2. The keeping of ducks and geese in large numbers for the London markets. In one case in Redgrave, very grave nuisance has resulted from this trade, and complaints were received from residents near of the offensive smell arising from a large number of geese kept near the houses in the street, and the noises arising from them in the early morning especially, disturbing sleep and compelling windows to be kept closed. This was a recurrence of a case mentioned in last year's Report ; and it is necessary to keep these premises under close observation to prevent future recurrence.

MILK SUPPLY.—*Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Order, 1885.*—The milk supply of the district is entirely in the hands of farmers, and no milk is imported ; on the other hand milk is sent away from the district to London and other towns. All such dairies, &c., which come under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Order, 1885, are registered. There are 8 premises thus registered at the present time, all of which have been regularly inspected and have been found to be fairly well kept. There are no bye-laws in existence for the management of these registered premises, your Council being of opinion that such bye-laws are unnecessary in this district. In several instances sanitary improvements have been satisfactorily carried out.

In addition to these registered premises, milk is sold at many farm houses to workmen on the farm and to near neighbours. Milk shops, apart from dairies, do not exist in the district, the milk being retailed directly by the farmer.

There is no special action taken to ascertain by inoculation or otherwise the existence or non-existence of tuberculosis in cattle.

FOODS.—With regard to foods, there is no reason to believe that any foods of an unsound character are exposed for sale in the district, and the places in which foods are prepared, stored or exposed for sale are only subjected to the same systematic inspection as the other houses of the district; with the exception that the bakehouses are specially inspected, and their periodical cleansing and lime-washing secured. The supply of meat in the district is to a large extent from the adjacent towns—there being only three slaughter houses for cattle in the district—these have been regularly inspected and are kept in a cleanly state. Samples of various foods, milk, etc., exposed for sale are from time to time taken by the Police, by direction of the East Suffolk County Council, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. No action has been taken during the past year under section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and no carcases nor parts of carcases have been condemned for tuberculosis.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.—The Sanitary Inspector has, during the past year, inspected 374 dwellings under the above-named Act, in addition to visiting those previously reported. Of this number 82 were specially reported to your Council as in need of repair. This is about the same proportion as in former reports, namely, rather more than one-fifth of those visited. Appended to this report is a Table

(Table VII.) showing for each parish the work done under this Act. The numbers for the entire District are :—

Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	374
Reported as defective	...	...	...	...	82
Repaired after Report (this includes some reported in previous years)	...	...	...	...	121
Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	0
Repaired after previous Closing Order	...	...	...	...	5
Closed	...	...	...	...	2

The remarks made in my last year's report still hold good—to the effect that it is impossible to carry out the Act in its entirety, and especially to enforce the Closure of Houses which are unfit for habitation, or to effectually deal with overcrowding, until provision is made by building cottages where required, to receive those who will thus be compulsorily displaced. I am still of opinion that the provision of cottages suitable for large families is an urgent necessity in the district.

This question has been from time to time during the past year considered by your Council, and some progress has been made, although you have not yet found it practicable to actually commence building operations. I hope, however, that 1914 will not close without some cottages being erected.

In connection with this Act, the Inspector has given (during the year 1913) 103 statutory and 27 verbal notices, with the result that :—

- 2 New Privies have been built.
- 5 Removed from objectionable situation.
- 46 Repaired and cleansed.
- 9 Converted into Pail Closets.
- 6 New Pail Closets provided.
- 26 Houses provided with Drainage to obviate Dampness.
- 6 Houses provided with New Drainage.
- 13 House Drains repaired and trapped.
- 6 Cesspools or Gutters filled up.
- 2 Wells and 1 Filter Bed cleansed and repaired.
- 1 Pond used as a supply of drinking water for 2 houses provided with Steps and Handrail.
- 1 Premises cleansed.

These figures relate only to the work done under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, and are in addition to the figures given as the result of the ordinary systematic inspection of the district.

The stimulus which has been given to the repair and improvement of houses as a consequence of the House-to-House Inspection carried out under the Housing and Town Planning Act cannot fail to be beneficial to the health of the district.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901 (Table VI.)—
The Register of Factories and Workshops contains this year 128 entries, which may be classified as follows:—

Factories—20	{	Steam & Wind Mills for grinding corn, &c.	19
		Sewage Farm	1
		Smiths	33
		Carpenters	6
		Wheelwrights	7
		Wheelwrights and Carpenters ...	5
		Builders	7
		Builders and Wheelwrights ...	3
		Plumbers and Painters ...	3
		Coachbuilders	3
Workshops—108	{	Brickmaker	1
		Harness Makers	4
		Dressmakers	6
		Bootmakers... ..	4
		Tailor	1
		Basket Makers	2
		Brushmaker	1
		Cycle Repairers	3
		Retail Bakehouses	19

128

There is no underground bakehouse in the district, nor are there any places registered as workplaces.

These workshops have been regularly inspected, 234 visits having been made during 1913. They are satis-

factorily kept, and all the bakehouses have been cleansed and limewashed.

Homework does not appear to exist in the district, hence there is no report to be made under this heading.

Section 22 of the Public Health Act, (Amendment) Acts, 1890, is not in force in the district.

Almost all the workshops are small, and only employ 2 or 3 workers, and the sanitary arrangements required are left to the discretion of the Sanitary Officers—all the circumstances of the case being taken into consideration. There are no workshops which employ workers of both sexes, except in some retail bakehouses where the wife or daughter of the proprietor superintends or assists in the making of bread.

ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The number of cases notified under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1899 (Table II), was 23 and included :—

- 13 Cases of Scarlet Fever.
- 4 Cases of Diphtheria.
- 5 Cases of Erysipelas.
- 1 Case of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

The results of the investigation made into these cases are shown in Table V. The number of infectious cases occurring in your district shows a satisfactory decrease—as is evidenced by the following analysis of the number of notifications received and cases ascertained by your Sanitary Officers.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Puerperal Fever.
Average of 5 years 1890-94	71·8	15·8	19·0	6·0	2·0
„ „ 1895-99	41·8	7·4	23·2	1·6	1·6
„ „ 1900-04	30·6	5·6	11·6	·8	·8
„ „ 1905-09	28·0	3·4	8·8	·6	·2
Year 1910	7·0	1·0	4·0	1·0	—
„ 1911	10·0	4·0	10·0	1·0	—
„ 1912	19·0	14·0	1·0	4·0	—
„ 1913	13·0	4·0	5·0	—	—

Scarlet Fever.—The outbreak existing at the close of 1912 in Thornham and adjacent parishes, continued to a small extent to the beginning of the present year, when cases occurred in Thwaite and Wetheringsett.

From March until October the district was entirely free from the disease, but in that month and November sporadic cases occurred in Thorndon, Stuston, and Wickham Skeith.

Diphtheria.—Four cases occurred in the district in the month of December. Two cases in one house were not satisfactorily traced; in another case there was a probability of the sufferer having been exposed to infection in an adjacent district, and one case was clearly an importation from London. No deaths occurred.

Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.—Was entirely absent from the district throughout the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—One fatal case of this disease was notified. The sufferer came from Norwich, where she had been on a visit, suffering from the disease.

Of the other infectious diseases which are not notifiable. Whooping Cough and Influenza each caused one death, but both these and measles were much less prevalent than in recent years.

Isolation Hospital—There is no Isolation Hospital in the district.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during 1913 was 12, and of other forms of tuberculosis 2.

On receipt of a notification, printed instructions are sent advising disinfection and destruction of sputa, &c.,

and in case of death or removal the house is fumigated with formaldehyde.

Three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were sent to the Ipswich Sanatorium for treatment.

There were seven deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, and four from other tuberculous diseases in the district during 1913.

Speaking generally, the death rate from *Phthisis* has markedly diminished throughout England and Wales during recent years—a diminution which is almost certainly due to the improved sanitation of the nation, especially to the diminution of overcrowding, the greater attention given to the proper ventilation of houses, factories, business premises, offices and schools, the provision of open spaces in large densely-populated towns, the improvement in the methods of treating the disease, and the recognition of the fact that phthisis is distinctly communicable from one person to another, and from cattle to man. It cannot be too strongly insisted that the expectoration of those suffering from phthisis is a definite source of danger, and that all means of destroying this, by disinfection or by burning, tend to diminish the risk to those who are in any way brought into contact with the sufferers. The expectoration should always be received in vessels containing suitable disinfectants, and handkerchiefs used by the victims of this disease should be of such inexpensive material that they can be burnt instead of being sent to the laundry; and the notices now so frequently seen in railway carriages and omnibuses should not be disregarded. The Lyster shelters purchased by your Council in 1912 for the treatment of tuberculosis have been in constant use. They have proved of great service both for the comfort of the sufferer and in diminishing danger of infection. Our experience of them is as yet too limited to enable me to form an opinion whether these are the best

form of shelter, but I consider they are accomplishing satisfactory work, and fully justify the outlay expended on them.

BIRTHS (Table I).—The corrected number of births registered in your district during the year was 257 being at the rate of 22·3 per 1,000 of the population, the rates in former years being :—

			1912	...	21·6
			1911	...	21·4
			1910	...	21·9
Average of 10 years	...	1900-9	...	22·3	
„	10	„	...	1890-9	26 5
„	10	„	...	1880-9	31·9
„	10	„	...	1870-9	31·2

The marked diminution in the birth-rate is partly due to the fact that so many of the younger adults leave the district in search of work, but is also partly due to causes affecting the whole community, as evidenced by the reports of the Registrar General.

The birth-rate for rural districts in England and Wales amounted in 1913 to 23·9 per 1,000 population.

DEATHS (Table I).—After correcting the registered number of deaths by the addition of the deaths of residents not registered in the district and the omission of the deaths of non-residents registered in the district, the number of deaths was 149, the death-rate being 12·9 per 1,000 The rates in former years were :—

			1912	...	12·2
			1911	...	13·7
			1910	...	11·8
Average of 10 years	...	1900-9	...	13·8	
„	10	„	...	1890-9	16·2
„	10	„	...	1880-9	15·8
„	10	„	...	1870-9	18·0

The corresponding rate in country districts in England and Wales is reported by the Registrar General as being 13·7 per 1,000 in 1913.

INFANTILE MORTALITY (Tables I. and IV.)—The number of deaths under one year of age occurring in your district was 17, being at the rate of 66 per 1,000 births registered. The corresponding rate in rural districts in England and Wales in 1913 was 109 per 1,000 births.

Of the 257 births registered in your district, 233 were legitimate, and amongst these the deaths under one year were 16, being at the rate of 68 per 1,000 births, whilst 24 were illegitimate, and amongst them 1 died under one year, being at the rate of 42 per 1,000 births.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted in the district.

CLOSING OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—It has not been necessary to close these Schools on account of the presence of Infectious Disease on many occasions during the past year. The following Schools were closed :—

WESTHORPE, from January 27th to February 17th, on account of Measles. By order of the School Medical Officer.

REDLINGFIELD, from January 31st, for 14 days, on account of Measles. On recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

WETHERINGSETT, from March 13th to after Easter, on account of Scarlet Fever. On recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

PALGRAVE, from March 8th to March 24th, on account of Whooping Cough. On recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

In all cases the Schools were fumigated with formaldehyde and cleaned before being re-opened.

In presenting this, my last report, after 41 years service under your Council, I have to express my gratitude to the members of the Council, both past and present, for the

uniform kind and courteous support I have received from them; and also to the Clerk, the Sanitary Inspector, the Relieving Officers and other officials of the Council and Board of Guardians, who have worked so amicably with me.

Since the time of my appointment great changes have taken place in sanitary matters. Sanitation is no longer looked upon, as it was then, as a fad, and sanitary measures are regarded from a very different stand-point. Such opposition to sanitary improvements as exist to-day is directed rather against the cost than against the principle. Though no great and costly work have been undertaken, very much real progress has been made, and it may be interesting to note some directions in which good work has been accomplished.

The water supply of the district has very materially improved. There are now 38 public wells maintained by your Council, and a dry season does not mean a water famine in the way it did 40 years ago. There is still much need for progress in this direction, but the records of past years show that your Council is alive to this necessity, and is steadily endeavouring to meet it.

ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES have shown a marked decrease generally since the Notification Act of 1889 came into force. *Scarlet Fever*, has shown a marked decrease in number of cases and also in the severity of the disease. The number of cases has progressively decreased from an average of 72 per year during the first five years the Act was in force, to an average of 12 per year during the last four years, and at the same time the mortality has been much reduced. The disease appears to have assumed a much more benign form, and I think one may fairly claim this as a result of the constant disinfection resorted to during the progress and after the close of the disease, which

by producing an uncongenial soil for the microbes to flourish in, has resulted in weakened infective power and diminished virulence of disease.

Measles, which is not notifiable in your district, does not show the same abatement, either in frequency or mortality, and in my judgment the time has come when Measles should be made notifiable and subjected to the same repressive measures by disinfection, &c., as Scarlet Fever, and if this were done I should look with confidence to a similar result as that which has been achieved in the case of Scarlet Fever.

Diphtheria does not show the same satisfactory decreased frequency as Scarlet Fever, and has not yielded in the same way to sanitation. The table on page 11 shows some decrease in its average prevalence—but not so marked as in the case of Scarlet Fever. It is a much less dangerous disease than it used to be, but this result is not so much due to sanitation as to improved methods of treatment, and notably its treatment by the administration of anti-diphtheric serum.

Erysipelas and Enteric (Typhoid) Fever also shows very considerable decreases—the former having fallen from an average of 21 per annum in the 10 years, 1890—99, to 5 per annum during the last 4 years, and the latter has decreased from an average of 6 cases per year to 6 cases during the last 4 years.

Puerpural Fever again shows a very satisfactory decrease, having been entirely absent during the last 4 years.

Turning to the General Death Rate, the figures still afford cause for congratulation—being reduced from an average of 18 per 1,000 in the 10 years, 1870-79, to an average of 12·6 during the last 4 years.

These figures show some good work accomplished, but they also point to the fact that much more may be done if the same steady perseverance with new and improved methods be persisted in.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

EDGAR G. BARNES, M.D., LOND.

Bay View, Le Hocq,
Jersey,
Feb., 1914.

TABLES

Appended to the Annual Report of the Medical Officer
of Health for the year 1913.

TABLE I.
HARTISMERE RURAL DISTRICT.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1913 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908.	11492	245	—	21·3	128	11·1	—	18	10	40	146	12·7
1909.	11490	240	—	20·9	148	12·9	—	18	20	63	166	14·4
1910.	11488	252	—	21·9	122	10·6	—	13	20	79	135	11·8
1911.	11486	241	246	21·4	134	11·6	1	25	17	69	150	13·7
1912.	11486	238	242	21·0	118	10·0	—	23	12	50	141	12·2
1913.	11486	253	257	22·3	127	11·0	—	22	17	66	149	12·9

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 49,199.

Total population at all ages, 11,486.
 Number of inhabited houses, 2,742.
 Average number of persons per house, 4·2.

} At Census of 1911.

TABLE II.

HARTSMERE RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera, Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous croup)	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	
Scarlet fever	13	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhus fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12	—	1	3	7	1	—	3	
Other forms of Tuberculosis..	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Totals	37	4	16	3	8	6	—	3	

Beds in the Ipswich Sanatorium are provided by the East Suffolk County Council.

TABLE III.

HARTISMERE RURAL DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.			Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of 'Residents' whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
			All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes	{ Certified .. ..	..	146	17	2	3	3	3	9	27	82	—
	{ Uncertified .. ..	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Enteric Fever	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	..	..	7	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	19	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	11	—
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	..	..	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Organic Heart Disease	..	..	21	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	16	—
Bronchitis	..	..	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	5	—
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	..	..	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—
Puerperal Fever	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	..	..	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	..	..	4	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Suicides	..	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Other Defined Diseases	..	..	55	3	—	1	—	2	—	6	43	—
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			149	17	2	3	3	3	10	27	84	—
Sub-Entries—												
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis			—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE IV.

HARTISMERE RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	... ..	8	1	1	...	10	2	3	2	...	17
	Uncertified	.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Causes	Small-pox	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Diphtheria and Croup	.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Abdominal Tuberculosis	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
	Pneumonia (all forms)	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Diarrhoea	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Rickets	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suffocation, overlying	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth	... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Atelectasis	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Congenital Malformatns.	.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Premature Birth	... ..	5	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
	Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	... ..	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	Other causes	... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
			8	1	1	...	10	2	3	2	...	17

Nett Births in the year: legitimate, 233; illegitimate, 24.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 16; of illegitimate infants, 1.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

EDGAR G. BARNES, M.D.

TABLE V.

HARTISMERE RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Table showing particulars of *Outbreaks of Infectious Diseases* investigated during the year 1913.

Date.	Disease.	Locality.	Origin of Outbreak, Sanitary Defects, &c.	Houses affected.	Persons attacked.	Deaths.
February and March	Scarlet Fever	Thwaite and Wetheringsett	{ Continuation of last year's outbreak in Wickham Skeith and Thornham	3	5	—
October	"	Thorndon	Origin not traced—probably previous cases overlooked ..	2	5	—
November	"	Stuston	Probably imported by School attendance from adjacent district	1	1	—
November	"	Wickham Skeith	Origin not traced	1	2	—
August	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Braiseworth	Patient came from Norwich suffering with disease ..	1	1	1
December	Diphtheria	Brome	Origin not traced	1	2	—
December	"	Palgrave	Possible infection from adjacent district	1	1	—
December	"	Stuston	Patient came from London suffering from disease ..	1	1	—

HARTSMERE RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE VI. FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES & HOMEWORK, 1913.
1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	31	0	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	203	32	0
Workplaces ..	0	0	0
Homeworkers' Premises ..	0	0	0
Total ..	234	32	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—

Want of Cleanliness 28 found, 28 remedied.

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Failure to Affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)

Underground Bakehouse 3
Homework 0

Workshops on Register at end of 1913 :—

Factories—Steam Mills 19 } 20
Sewage Farm 1 }
Workshops—Smiths 33 }
Builders, Carpenters, Painters, &c. 31 }
Coachbuilders and Cycle Repairers 6 }
Harness Makers 4 } 108
Brick Maker 1 }
Basket Makers and Brush Makers 3 }
Dressmakers, Tailors, Bootmakers 11 }
Retail Bakehouses 19 }

Total 128

TABLE VII. HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.
REPORT OF HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION DURING 1913.

PARISH.	Houses Inspected.	Houses Reported to the Council as Defective.	Houses Repaired.	Closing Orders made.	Repaired after Closing Order.	Houses Closed.
Aspall	11	1	...	...	...	...
Bacton	14	...	4	...	1	...
Botesdale	27	10	1	...	...	...
Braiseworth	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brome	12	...	7	...	...	...
Burgate	3	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	15	1	2	...	...	...
Finningham...	17	5	8	...	2	...
Gislingham	13	4	2	...	...	...
Mellis	10	8	15	...	...	...
Mendlesham	40	9	8	...	...	...
Oakley	8	3	1	...	...	...
Occold	18	...	6	...	...	...
Palgrave	20	6	11	...	...	...
Redgrave	10	2	4	...	...	...
Redlingfield...	2	1	2	...	...	...
Rickingham Superior	22	3	4	...	1	...
Rishangles	2	...	...	...	...	...
Stoke Ash	6	...	12	...	...	...
Stuston	7	...	2	...	...	1
Thorndon	13	3	4	...	...	...
Thornham Magna	...	...	1	...	...	...
Thornham Parva	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thrandeston	9	2	...	...	...	...
Thwaite	...	2	4	...	...	...
Westhorpe	10	...	1	...	...	...
Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford...	25	5	4	...	...	...
Wickham Skeith	11	3	4	...	1	...
Worham	26	1	1	...	...	1
Wyverstone	16	5	4	...	...	...
Yaxley	7	8	6	...	...	...
		2	3	...	...	...
	374	82	121	...	5	2

